



SeaWorld/Busch Gardens Wildlife Regulations

4-8 Classroom Activities

Animal Protection Match-up

OBJECTIVE

The student will define various animal protection laws. The student will correlate various animal protection laws to proposed situations in which they apply.

ACTION

1. The day prior to the activity, distribute an animal protection vocabulary sheet to each student. Explain that they will be participating in an activity the next day that utilizes the vocabulary on the list.
2. Divide the class into two equal groups. The first group will be group A and the second group will be group B.
3. Give the students in group A the animal protection card envelope. Give the students in group B an animal card envelope. Each student should pick one card from their group's envelope.
4. Explain that students are going to match the animal protection cards to their corresponding animal cards. The animal protection cards will list either an agency or law that protects animals. The agencies or laws are defined on the animal protection vocabulary sheet. The animal cards will either have a definition or a hypothetical situation that applies to one of the agencies or laws.
5. Begin the activity by having a student in group A read their animal protection card aloud. Then ask the students in group B to read their animal cards silently and stand up if they think the definition or proposed situation matches the animal protection card.
6. Ask the student(s) who stand up to read their definition or proposed situation listed on their animal card aloud and why they think their card correlates to the animal protection card. If only one student stands up and they have correctly matched the cards, group B gets a point. Since group B has correctly matched the animal card to the animal protection card. The teacher will then collect the both the animal and animal protection card since they have been correctly matched. If multiple students stand up (more than one animal card being presented for the same animal protection card), then group B will discuss what their final answer will be as a team. (Remember there may be more than one correct answer for some of the animal protection cards.

However, only one final answer can be represented for the group). If the final answer is correctly matched to the animal protection card, then group B gets a point and the cards will be collected. If there were two correct answers, leave one of the cards in play for later in the game. If an incorrect answer is decided upon, then a point is taken away from group B. The teacher will not collect any cards since a correct match was not made.

7. Next, select a student from group B to read their animal card aloud.
8. Ask the students in group A to read their animal protection card and stand up if they think they have a match to the animal card. If only one student stands up and their card correctly matches the animal protection card, then group A gets a point and the teacher will collect both animal and animal protection cards. If multiple students stand up, (multiple animal protection cards presented for the same animal card) then group A will discuss what their final answer will be as a team. Only one final answer can be given even though there may be more than one answer for the animal card. If the final answer is correctly matched group A will earn a point and the cards will be collected. If there were two correct answers, leave one of the cards in play for later in the game. If an incorrect law is given as an answer, a point is taken away from group A and no cards will be collected.
9. Repeat 5-8 until all animal physics cards have been collected.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service dates back to 1871, when Congress established the U.S. Fish Commission to study the nation's food fishes and recommend ways to reverse the decline of the species. It wasn't until the 1940's, that the USFWS research biologists began some of the first investigations and research into wildlife diseases, pollution, and life cycles. In addition, USFWS biologists developed many of the managed breeding techniques that have benefited such rare species as whooping cranes, California condors, and black-footed ferrets. Today, the USFWS recognizes 515 species of animals and 743 species of plants listed as endangered or threatened – just in the United States! The government made their job easier in the last few years by enacting several laws and supporting agencies. In this exercise, students will define relate different scenarios with various laws and acts.

MATERIALS

For class:

- animal protection cards (enough for half the class)
- animal cards (enough for half the class)
- animal protection vocabulary sheet (one per student)

Preparation

Copy and cut apart the animal protection cards and the animal cards before class begins. Place the animal protection cards into one envelope and the animal cards into another.

Animal Protection Vocabulary Sheet

Lacey Act The U.S. wildlife law of 1900, it was strengthened in 1981 to curb illegal trade. It prohibits the import of illegally killed, collected, or exported wildlife products from another country and allows the governments to seize any of these entering the country illegally or without necessary permits. Fines are up to \$20,000 and five years imprisonment. The USFWS (United States Fish and Wildlife Service) enforces this law.

Marine Mammal Protection Act The U.S law of 1972 establishing a moratorium on the taking and importation of marine mammals or their products in all waters and lands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. The National Marine Fisheries Service enforces the MMPA.

Migratory Bird Act Beginning in 1913, it protects migratory and insectivorous birds along with game Birds. The Migratory Bird Act decrees that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) were fully protected.

CITES The convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which was signed in 1973. The treaty regulates international trade in endangered and threatened species through permits. Over 100 countries are members of CITES. CITES is broken down into three appendices.

CITES Appendix I A list of endangered animal and plant species that the members of CITES have agreed is, or may become extinct if commercial trade in those species is not controlled.

CITES Appendix II A list of animal and plant species identified by any member of CITES as endangered or threatened in that country. Trade in those species requires special permits and a certificate of origin if exported to another country.

CITES Appendix III A list of species included at the request of a conservation organization that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent exploitation. Trade in these species is allowed, but only with permits or certificates.

Eagle Protection Act Enacted in the U.S. in 1940, this law fully protects both the bald eagle and golden eagle. It is illegal to import, export, buy, or sell any live bird, body parts, eggs, or nests. Fines are \$20,000 and two years imprisonment.

Endangered Species Act The U.S. law enacted in 1973 that places restrictions on a wide range of activities involving endangered and threatened species to help ensure their continued survival. The ESA legislates for CITES, regulates import, export, and protection for all wildlife entering the U.S. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service enforce the ESA.

United State Fish and Wildlife Service This agency of the Department of the Interior is primarily responsible for implementation and enforcement of the ESA, CITES, and other wildlife laws.

ISIS International Species Information System created in 1974 by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, (now AZA: American Zoo and Aquarium Association) is the computer databank that keeps track of thousands of animals from zoos in the U.S., Europe, and other countries around the world. Through ISIS, the age, sex, parentage, place of birth and death of an individual are easily retrievable. The system facilitated international species survival programs by making available data that was previously unavailable in a single source context.

Animal Protection Match-up Worksheet

ANIMAL PROTECTION CARDS

Lacey Act	1	Migratory Bird Act	3
Lacey Act	1	Marine Mammal Protection Act	2
CITES	4	Marine Mammal Protection Act	2
CITES Appendix I	5	Migratory Bird Act	3
CITES Appendix II	6	Endangered Species Act	9
CITES Appendix III	7	Eagle Protection Act	8
ISIS	10	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	11
ISIS	10		

ANIMAL PROTECTION CARDS

Teacher's Note: The correct match between the animal protection cards and the animal cards are denoted by a number in the upper right hand corner of the cards. For example: animal protection card "1" will be the correct answer for animal card "1". There are a couple of animal protection cards that relate to more than one animal card. For example: Two students each have an Endangered Species Act animal protection card (labeled "1" in the upper right corner). Their cards correspond to the two students who have animal cards labeled "1" in the upper right hand corner. One of these animal cards may be a scenario and the other a definition. However, they both correspond to the Endangered Species Act.

1

The U.S. wildlife law of 1900, it was strengthened in 1981 to curb illegal trade. It prohibits the import of illegally killed, collected, or exported wildlife products from another country and allows the governments to seize any of these entering the country illegally or without necessary permits. Fines are up to \$20,000 and five years imprisonment. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service enforces this law.

ANIMAL PROTECTION CARDS

<p>The convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which was signed in 1973. The treaty regulates international trade in endangered and threatened species through permits. More than 100 countries are members of CITES. CITES is broken down into three appendices.</p>	4
<p>Samantha bought a purse made from an illegally-killed crocodile from a street vendor in Africa. When she tried to bring the purse back to the United States, she was stopped at the airport for breaking the law. What law was she breaking?</p>	1
<p>A list of endangered plant and animal species that the members of CITES have agreed is, or may become extinct if commercial trade in those species is not controlled.</p>	5
<p>A list of animal and plant species identified by any member of CITES as endangered or threatened in that country. Trade in those species requires special permits and a certificate of origin if exported to another country.</p>	6
<p>A list of species included at the request of a conservation organization that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent exploitation. Trade in these species is allowed, but only with permits or certificates.</p>	7
<p>The U.S. law enacted in 1973 that places restrictions on a wide range of activities involving endangered and threatened species to help ensure their continued survival. The ESA legislates for CITES, regulates import, export, and protection for all wildlife entering the U.S. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service enforce the ESA.</p>	9
<p>Enacted in the U.S. in 1940, this law fully protects both the bald eagle and golden eagle. It is illegal to import, export, buy, or sell any live bird, body parts, eggs, or nests. Fines are \$20,000 and two years imprisonment.</p>	8
<p>This agency of the Department of the Interior is primarily responsible for implementation and enforcement of the ESA, CITES, and other wildlife laws.</p>	11

ANIMAL PROTECTION CARDS

Gene was out hunting and accidentally shot an albatross that was migrating. What law did he break?	3
The U.S. law of 1972 establishing a moratorium on the taking and importation of marine mammals or their products in all waters and lands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. The National Marine Fisheries Service enforces the MMPA.	2
Bill the fisherman has extracted ten vials of whale blubber from a whale off the coast of Cape Cod. What law is he breaking?	2
Beginning in 1913, it protects migratory and insectivorous birds along with game birds. The Migratory Bird Act decrees that all migratory birds and their parts—including eggs, nests, and feathers—were fully protected.	3
Jill is trying to find the exact age of an Aldabra tortoise that she has in her zoo. The tortoise was not hatched at her zoo. How can she research this information?	10
International Species Information System created in 1974 by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (now American Zoo and Aquarium Association), is the computer databank that keeps track of thousands of animals from zoos in the U.S., Europe, and other countries around the world. Through ISIS, the age, sex, parentage, place of birth, and death of an individual are easily retrievable. The system facilitates international species survival programs by making available data that was previously unavailable in a single source context.	10